

## ABSTRAK

Daun iler diketahui mempunyai kandungan senyawa aktif yang memiliki banyak manfaat dalam pengobatan. Skrining fitokimia membuktikan bahwa infusa daun iler mengandung senyawa flavonoid, saponin dan tanin sebagai antiinflamasi.

Proses penyarian dilakukan dengan metode infusa, kemudian dilakukan identifikasi senyawa flavonoid, saponin dan tanin. Uji aktivitas antiinflamasi dilakukan dengan menghitung tebal edema pada telapak kaki tikus yang telah diinjeksi karagenin. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak pola searah menggunakan 25 tikus jantan *Wistar* yang berusia 2-3 bulan dengan berat 180-200 gram, selanjutnya dibagi kedalam 5 kelompok perlakuan yaitu kelompok kontrol negatif aquadest, kelompok perlakuan infusa daun iler dengan 3 peringkat dosis dan kelompok kontrol positif kalium diklofenak. Kelompok perlakuan diberikan infusa daun iler secara peroral pada tikus, kemudian setelah 15 menit diinjeksikan 0,1 mL karagenin 1% secara subplantar.

Pengukuran tebal edema pada telapak kaki tikus diukur setiap 1 jam selama 6 jam menggunakan jangka sorong digital. Nilai AUC dan persen penghambatan inflamasi dihitung, kemudian dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji Shapiro-Wilk, *one-way* ANOVA satu arah dan uji Bonferroni. Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa infusa daun iler dengan dosis 50 mg/kgBB, 100 mg/kgBB dan 200 mg/kgBB mempunyai efek sebagai antiinflamasi dengan persen penghambatan inflamasi secara berturut-turut 43,76%, 47,54% dan 50,39%.

**Kata kunci:** Antiinflamasi, daun iler (*Coleus atropurpureus* L. Benth), infusa, karagenin.

### **ABSTRACT**

Iler leaves are known to contain active compounds that have many medicinal benefits. The phytochemical screening proved that iler leaf infusion contain flavonoid compounds, saponins and tannins an anti-inflammatory.

The extraction process was carried out using the infusion method, then identification of flavonoid compounds, saponins and tannins was carried out. The anti-inflammatory activity test was carried out by calculating the thickness of the edema on the paws of rats that had been injected with carrageenin. This study is a pure experimental study with a randomized design in a unidirectional pattern using 25 male Wistar rats aged 2-3 months weighing 180-200 grams, which were then divided into 5 treatment groups, namely the aquadest negative control group, the iler leaf infusion treatment group with 3 levels dose and positive control group of diclofenac potassium. The treatment group was given oral infusion of iler leaves orally to rats, then after 15 minutes 0.1 mL of 1% carrageenin was injected subplantar.

The thickness of the edema on the soles of the rats was measured every 1 hour for 6 hours using a digital caliper. The total AUC and percent inflammation inhibition were calculated after measurement, then the AUC value was statistically processed using the Shapiro-Wilk test, one-way ANOVA and Bonferroni test. The results showed that the infusion of iler leaf at a dose of 50 mg/kgBW, 100 mg/kgBW and 200 mg/kgBW had an anti-inflammatory effect with the percentage of inflammation inhibition 43.76%, 47.54% and 50.39% respectively.

**Keywords:** Anti-inflammatory, iler leaf (*Coleus atropurpureus* L. Benth), infusion, carrageenin.